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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Cuba threatens the unity of the Americas and of its democratic institutions, and that this intervention has special characteristics which, pursuant to paragraph 3 of Resolution II of the Eighth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, call for the adoption of special measures, both individual and collective.

The meeting observed that it is desirable to intensify individual and collective surveillance of the delivery of arms and implements of war and all other items of strategic importance to the communist regime of Cuba, in order to prevent the secret accumulation in the island of arms that can be used for offensive purposes against the Hemisphere.

The meeting concurred in the wish that studies be undertaken urgently, in accordance with Resolution II of the Eighth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of the transfer of funds to the other American Republics for subversive purposes, the flow of subversive propaganda and the utilization of Cuba as a base for training in subversive techniques.

The meeting voiced the traditional fraternal affection of all the American peoples for the people of Cuba and their deep sympathy for the victims of the present regime, and expressed the hope that the Cuban people may return as a full member of the democratic American family of nations, under a government compatible with the purposes and principles of the inter-American system.

(80) *Joint Resolution of the United States Congress: Public Law 87-733, approved October 3, 1962.*

Expressing the determination of the United States with respect to the situation in Cuba.

Whereas President James Monroe, announcing the Monroe Doctrine in 1823, declared that the United States would consider any attempt on the part of European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety"; and

Whereas in the Rio Treaty of 1947 the parties agreed that "an armed attack by any State against an American State shall be considered as an attack against all the American States, and, consequently, each one of the said contracting parties undertakes to assist in meeting the attack in the exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations";⁶⁰ and

⁶⁰ Documents, 1947, p. 536.

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⁶¹ Document 7
⁶² Further exc
Document 10
⁶³ Public Law

AMERICAN AFFAIRS

the Americas and of its democratic intervention has special characteristics. Paragraph 3 of Resolution II of the Eighth Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, call for measures, both individual and collective, it is desirable to intensify individual efforts of the delivery of arms and implements of strategic importance to the hemisphere in order to prevent the secret arms that can be used for offensive purposes.

They wish that studies be undertaken pursuant to Resolution II of the Eighth Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of the transfer of arms to the American Republics for subversive purposes, propaganda and the utilization of subversive techniques.

In addition, the fraternal affection of all the people of Cuba and their deep respect for the present regime, and expressed the wish that Cuba may return as a full member of the family of nations, under a government based on the principles of the inter-American system.

United States Congress: Public Law 87-195, 1962.

the United States with respect to the situation in Cuba.

and, announcing the Monroe Doctrine, the United States would consider any European powers "to extend their influence in the hemisphere as dangerous to our peace."

In 1947 the parties agreed that "any country which sells, furnishes, or permits any ships under its registry to carry to Cuba, so long as it is governed by the Castro regime, under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961,⁶³ as amended, any arms, ammunition, implements of war, atomic energy materials, or any articles, materials, or supplies, such as petroleum, transportation materials of strategic value, and items of primary strategic significance used in the production of arms, ammunition, and

(81) THE FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION ACT

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Whereas the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of American States at Punta del Este in January 1962 declared: "The present Government of Cuba has identified itself with the principles of Marxist-Leninist ideology, has established a political, economic, and social system based on that doctrine, and accepts military assistance from extracontinental Communist powers, including even the threat of military intervention in America on the part of the Soviet Union";⁶¹ and

Whereas the international Communist movement has increasingly extended into Cuba its political, economic, and military sphere of influence; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States is determined—

(a) to prevent by whatever means may be necessary, including the use of arms, the Marxist-Leninist regime in Cuba from extending, by force or the threat of force, its aggressive or subversive activities to any part of this hemisphere;

(b) to prevent in Cuba the creation or use of an externally supported military capability endangering the security of the United States; and

(c) to work with the Organization of American States and with freedom-loving Cubans to support the aspirations of the Cuban people for self-determination.

(81) The Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1963: Public Law 87-872, approved October 23, 1962.

(Excerpt)⁶²

* * *

SEC. 107. (a) No assistance shall be furnished to any country which sells, furnishes, or permits any ships under its registry to carry to Cuba, so long as it is governed by the Castro regime, under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961,⁶³ as amended, any arms, ammunition, implements of war, atomic energy materials, or any articles, materials, or supplies, such as petroleum, transportation materials of strategic value, and items of primary strategic significance used in the production of arms, ammunition, and

⁶¹ Document 73, Resolution VI.

⁶² Further excerpts from this legislation are printed as Document 26 (b) and Document 101.

⁶³ Public Law 87-195, approved September 4, 1961.